this city cannot be continued without the danger of vainglory seizing upon us, and I myself have not force be wait the attack of such an actute enemy as vainglery!" He then declared that he wished to lead a contary life; that he thought his friend wished to lead a contary life; that he thought his friend wished to do so too, but not with such a fixed resolution as his own; too, but not with such a fixed resolution as his own; too, but not with such a fixed resolution as his own; that he therefore would go alone to seek a place of that he therefore would go alone to seek a place of the de Aconada assented to this proposal.

Pedro de Aconada assented to this proposal.

Pedro de Aconada assented to this proposal.

In order to lead the hife of a hermit, it was necessary to get the permission of the Pope. Accordingly, Francisco de Betanza commenced his pigrimage to Rome, cisco de Betanza commenced his pigrimage to Rome, to get the permission herealt to his five adopted it, he would not be able to refurn to his friend at Salamanca, he proceeded on his way to Rome, where he soon procured the permission he sought for. From these he went to Naples, where he heard of a deserticiand not far from that city, in which he would be able to find a hermit's retreat. Delighted at this new, he passed over to the island, saw the two or three other hermits who were there, and chose a solidesert island not far from that city, in able to find a hermit's retreat. Delighted at this news, he passed over to the island, saw the two or three other hermits who were there, and chose a solitary cell for himself. This island was the barren little crescent-shaped rock called Ponza (the Roman Pontia), thirty-five miles distant from Gaeta, whence, en clear days, may be seen Pandataria, the enforced retreat of Julia, the dissolute daughter of Augustus, and of Octavia, the doomed wife of Nero. There Behanzos took up his abode, devoting the principal part of his time to prayer and meditation, though spending some hours each day in study. In erier to support himself, he had to cultivate a little garden, a labor which must have been the chief means of securing these poor hermits from insanity. His cell was a missable subterrancean cave, from the roof of which the water slightly cozed out during the greater part of the year. But, as his biographer says, the drops of water could not digust him with his cell, though this perpetual dripping is one of those things with Solomon could not disgust him with his cell, though this per-petual dripping is one of these things which Solomon accounts sufficient to make a man quit his house. The devil, who, in these lives of the saints, always makes a considerable figure, endeavored to render Francisco discontented with his miserable abode, re-minding him of his good lodgings at Salamanca, and is the rocet subtle manner successing to him that peo-Francisco discontented with his inserable abode, reminding him of his good lodgings at Salamanca, and in the most subtle manner suggesting to him that people would say he was mad. Upon this, the biographer makes a remark of shrewd common jense. "Here," he says, "may be seen how far the foot-tracks of the demon went in thus mahiciously suggesting to the saint what would be said of him; for this is one of the most active and diligent agents which the Evil One has in all his realm of sinful metives. Meanwhile the saint continued to read on in his book of collations of the fathers, and would not listen to the suggestions of the devil. Poer youth! though he was only five-and-twenty years old, he became perfectly gray while living in this wretched hole. At last some fishermen, who were accustomed every year to visit the hermits, and to bring them little presents, paid a visit to the new hermit, and, horrified at the state in which they found him, persuaded him to occupy a cell in another part of the island, where he would be more sheltered. Meanwhile, Pedro de Aconada, who had waited impatiently for some tidings of his friend, and had received none, entered the Dominican monastery of San Estevan, in Salamanca.

Estevan, in Salamanca.

Francisco de Betanzes at last bethought him of re-Francisco de Betanzes at last bethough thin of re-turning to his companion, of whose change of life he knew nothing. On his way to Salamanca he passed through his own city of Leon, where his rich parents were residing. There, as he was about to knock at the deer of his father's house, his father came out on were residing. There, as he was about to knock at the deer of his father's bouse, his father came out on horseback, accompanied by his servents. The son reegonized the father, but, as might be expected, the father did not recognize his son. "For the love of Jesus Christ, give some charity to this poor stranger," said Francisco de Betanzos; but his father, seeing that the man who asked him alms was gray, yet that he appeared quite capable of work, said, with a loud voice, "It would be far better for you to seek an employer, and to work, than to go about in the idleness of this vagabond life;" and when the master had passed on, the servants were not slow to improve upon his comments.

Pursuing the route to Salamanca, Betanzos was seized upon by the alcalde of a town through which he passed as a fit person, from his miserable appearance, to be an executioner; but he contrived to escape before he had to perform any of the duties of the office. In the course of the same journey he came to a town where dwelt a pro-perous licentiate, whom he and his friend Aconada had often assisted when this man was a poor fellow-student of theirs at college. The lawyer did not recognize his former patron. He declined to give Betanzos any alms, but pressed good advice upon him with much vehemence. The saint, without making himself known, proceeded on his way. When

to give Betanzos any alma, but pressed good advice upon him with much vehemence. The saint, without making himself known, proceeded on his way. When he arrived at Saiamanca, he found that his friend, Pedro de Aconada, had entered the monastery of San Estevan in that city. On learning this intelligence, Betanzos felt a strong mediantion to return to his cave, and finish his life there, without making himself known in Saiamannan. Still, he wished to see his friend one more; and so, one day, he went to the convent at the hour they were wont to give out food to the poor, an took his place among them. The brother whose dut it was to administer this charity saw that there was difference between Betanzos and the other poor meu Studying his countenance attentively, he came to rec difference between Betanzos and the other poor has Studying his countenance attentively, he came to recollect who he was, having often seen and talked with him when he was a student. The monk said nothing, but went back into the convent; and, when he was among his brethren, exclaimed, "Betanzos! Hetanzos is at the porter's ledge with the poor!" Pedro de Aconada and the rest of the brothers rushed out to see; they embraced the stranger, and welcomed him with the utmost joy: reclothed him and comforted him; and then sat down, with all the delight of solitary men, to hear some news. He told them of me had and of his residence as a hermit in the desert island, from whence he said he had returned only that he might bring his friend to enjoy the same kind of life. A cell was given him in the monastery for a few days. The two friends had frequent talk together. days. The two friends had frequent talk together. Each magnified the profession he had taken up. Pedro de Aconada contended that a life spent in the obedience which a community requires was more serviceable to God than a life spent in collitude. Betangether the content of the Pedro de Aconada contended that a life spent in the obedience which a community requires was more services lie to God than a life spent in solitinde. Betanzes replied by sileging the sanctity of several of the great hermits, and, among others, of his favorite saint, Mary Magdalen. To this Aconada well replied, 'Nothing is so valuable in the esteem of a man as liberty. Now the solitary does what he likes in the desert, but he who is one of a community lives by the will of another, having resigned his own.' After other arguments, concluded by a quotation from 'the Angelic Doctor,' who says that, although a solitary life is more perfection, yet, for those who are already in the way of perfection, yet, for those who are but beginners, the life of obedience in a community is better. The humility of Betanzos would not allow any other reply than that of owning that he was defeated in the controversy, and that he was willing to enter into the monastery of San Estevan, if the brethren would receive him. They did so with joy, and the conventual name of Domingo was given to him.

In the year 1510, before Brother Domingo had become a monk, Pedro de Cordova, Antonio Montesino, and other Dominicans from the monastery of San Estevan, had gone to St. Domingo in Hispaniola. The monks in the Indies kept up a correspondence with their brethren at Salamanea. Brother Domingo's active soul was soon inspired with a wish to partske the labers of his brethren in foreign parts; and, gaining permission for this journey, he set off for the Indies, accompanied by a lay brother.

We close our extracts with a description of

We close our extracts with a description of CONVENTUAL LIFE IN MEXICO.

The extreme attention which these orders, on their first establishment in the Indies, gave to the precepts of their founders, may be seen in the mode of life adopted in the Dominican Convent of which Betanzos was the bead. The dress of the monks was a linen tunic, over which came a coarse serge robe. Even these miserable clothes were not to be washed unless the prelate gave permission. The furniture of the cell corresponded with the poverty of the dress. The bedding consisted of a mat and two blaukets. The pillow was nothing more than the outer garment which the monks used by day, rolled up into the form of a pillow. It was profamity (such are the words) to imagine that any ornament was to be permitted in the cell, or any table cloth upon the table, or any curtain in the doorway, or any blind at the window. The food was of the peorest description. The refection on the fastings, which extended over seven mouths in the year, and all the Fridays, was only a bit of bread; and on the days of the fasts of the Church, the only thing put on the table was a jar of water. Very rarely they had ecome fish. "In the time of the sainted Betanzos, his biographersays, "it was a certain specific for a brother to receive a ration of eggs, which was only given in cases of illness." To cat at all in the houses of laymen, or, indeed, anywhere but in the refectory, was a forbidden thing to a monk. In all their journeyings they were obliged to go on foot. The principal ecclesiastics and the aged adapted themselves as rig-CONVENTUAL LIFE IN MEXICO, oreusy to this rule as the youngest monk; and we slall bereafter find that even an aged bishop would make the rounds of his diocess on foot. It may easily be imagined that men so versed in self-denial would be ready and able to embrace the sternest duties of a

Mr. Helps, it will be perceived from our quota tions, does not affect the dignified elegance of Mr. Prescott, or the flowing melody of Washington Irving; but his close adherence to the old historiographers, and the utter freedom of pretense in his mant er, constitute a feature in his parrative which richly rewards the reader.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE UTON THE LAW OF RAIL WAYS. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D., Chief Justice of Vernont. Ivo., pp. 75d. Boston: Little, Brown & Go.

Here is a new treatise upon the law of railroads, in which that subject appears to be bandled in a very thorough manner. Though it is less than thirty years since the introduction of locomotive engines first brought railways into use as a means of general travel and transportation, they have come within that time to constitute a constantly increasing occasion of litigation in the Courts, have raised many questions entirely new, and have called for many new applications of old principles. A treatise in which these decisions are arranged in an orderly manner—not a mere digest of cases, but embracing also an exposition of the principles involved-cannot but be a great convenience to the student and practitioner, and indeed to many men of business. In this treatise the subject is taken up at the beginning, commencing with the preliminary associations for the construction of a railroad, and the obligations assumed and the rights acquired by the original associators or their assigns. The author then takes up the charter and the proceedings under it, including the organization of the company, the acceptance of the charter, modification of it, the ordinary powers of the company as exercised by the majority, the meetings of the company, and the election, meeting and qualification of directors. Then comes the subject of by-laws, of the stock, of the transfer of shares tincluding thesale of spurious shares, and many other interesting questions), assessments or calls and means of enforcing them. The subjects of the organization of the company and the provision of the capital being thus disposed of, the book proceeds next to treat of the right of way-whether obtained by express grant or by that right of eminent domain residing in the State and transferred by it to the company-the compensation to be made therefor, and the method of procedure in relation thereto. This chapter embraces the questions of the right to take highways or other railroads or corporate franchises, to occupy city streets, to build over navigable waters and to obstruct streams. Next follows the law of the construction of railroads. which is fully treated in nineteen sections, including the rights and liabilities both of the company and the contractors. The 26th and 27th chapters discuss at length the liabilities of railroads as common carriers of goeds and passengers, in connection with which are considered in subsequent chapters the questions of excessive fare and freights, fires communicated by the company's engines, injuries to domestic animals, liability to maintain fences, and liability for the acts of the company's employees. The 23d chapter is devoted to the directors, their authority, duties, powers and liabilities. The 24th chapter discusses arrangements between different companies. Next follows, in distinct chapters, the subject of legal proceedings against railroads by mandamus, certiorari, in equity, and by indictment. The 30th chapter discusses the subject of taxation, including the rights of towns and counties to subscribe for railroad stock: and the 31st chapter considers the extent of the powers of the Legislature especially in relation to paramount and exclusive grants, and their right to impose restrictions on existing corporations. The 32d chapter treats of the important questions of the raising of money by bonds, mortgages, and the issue of rew shares and preferred stock, followed by chapters on dividends, and on proceedings against railroads by levy and execution, including the dissolution of companies. Next follow Legislative supervision and pelice of railroads, and finally the con colidation and amalgamation of companies. It will be seen from this sketch that the book discusses a great many questions at this time of practical interest to large numbers. It has an excellent table of contents, which carries the reader easily to any matter of which he is in search, and must prove a great convenience,

not merely to lawyers, but to railroad men generally. Sweden, Denmark and Lapt. 12mo, pp. 456. G. P. Putuam.

Our readers have already followed the footsteps of Bayard Taylor in his adventurous excursions among the regions of Arctic cold, as his letters have been published in the columns of this journal. They are here collected in a neat and convenient volume, uniform with the popular edition of his works. The tour of which an account is presented in this volume extended from Stockholm to Tornea, and afforded an ample opportunity to the traveler of observing the peculiar manners and customs of the extreme North. I may interest our readers to know the impression which has been made elsewhere by these familiar letters, and we therefore quote a paragraph from The London Athenaum, a journal which, certainly, has no penchant for according praise to American productions:

Lotus-enting on the Nile, dreaming under Abyssinian palms, glancing into red and gold temple interiors in China, wandering among the shadows of immemorial mysteries in India, straining his eyes to gain a glimpse behind the scenes in Japan—all this had not satisfied mysteries in India, straining his eyes to gain a gimpse behind the scenes in Japan—all this had not eatisfied Mr. Bayard Taylor. It was not enough to have trodden the ever-growing coasts of Eastern islands, to have watched the golden bells shaking on pagoda caves, to have left, like a lion, the print of his feet on the yellow North-African desert, to have saluted the great Ganges, and received welcome in Loo Choo; he desired to imitate the Enchanted Sleeper, and awake to find himself, by turns, in all the countries of the world. Therefore, having done homage to the Equator, he sought the Arctic Circle—and we, who have followed him where the lightest mimosal-ent stured not in the torrid calm, and where earth and heaven seemed of the color of fire, now hail him as, with a frozen beard and drifts of snow upon his eyelids, he drives a team right toward the Aurora Borealis. Winter upon the Baltic! The traveler was determined to know what the North is whom most rorthern, and when the charity of Summer bestows upon it a few blessoms, a passing warmth, and the chaim of clear skies and sparkling seas. Thus, it was in the mother that he garaked on the Baltic, amid certainined to know what the charity of Summer bestows upon it a few blessoms, a passing warmth, and the chaim of clear skies and sparkling seas. Thus, it was in December that he embarked on the Baltic, amid raw mists, with a prospect of going just so far as the vessel could anticipate the final freezing of the waters. With all his experience, Mr. Bayard Taylor seems to have started in a state of illusion. He expected to see a desolate zone of the world—shores only fit to be the companions of icebergs, skies made up of blue fogs and black storms, a people all yellow-haired, benumbed and dreary: yet, with an artist's instinct, he speedily found an opening for his imagination, which has a Saracenic sympathy with color, and espying in some dim, white gloams, the headlands of Sweden, began to understand and relish the precinets of the Pole. His water route ceased at Stockholm. Then he journeyed northward in a sledge—and many were the neyed northward in a sledge—and many were the revolutions of the vehicle on the road—but a Swedish snow-track, though broken and wild, is not exactly so formidable as a pass of the Caucasus; so that, to a traveler who could find himself when lost, this sort of progress was by no means disagreeable. Mr. Bayard Taylor, indeed, has a gennine appetite for travel, an eye for landscapes, a genial heart for simple customs and a stout one for dangers, and so long as there are and a stout one for dangers, and so long as there are pictures to see and paint the enjoyment of his mind is supreme. This happy spirit pervades his narrative of adventures, whether among the solitudes of Norrland, between Innerstatic and Haparanda, across the Arctic circle, under a sky like a vault of rainbows, among the Fibis upon whose native ice lapidaries night work in vair, the Lapps, whose heads—though they are not a tall race—seem almost to touch Heaven, or elsewhere in the regions of the wonder-working north-wind. Here, fortunately for his idiosyncrasics, but withstanding that snow—event where the crimson north wind. There, fortunately for his anosylactasy, not withstanding that snow—except where the crimson moss stains it—is white, a thousand beautiful variegations were spread before his eye, and writing as he does with a pencil dipped in all the colors of Art, his story brightens with a perpetual reflection of rocks, waters, hills, the tinted roofs of cottages, the gay bodies of registers that the rich redistrict of surgices and waters, hills, the finted roots of cottages, the gay bod-dices of maidens, the rich radiations of sunrise, and that aurora which seems to melt into itself all the beauty and luster of the globe. The forests seemed to him vast columnar wildernesses of bronze, frosted with silver, the twigs of the birch glistened like efflorescences of crystal; and through this quaint railm, on the border-land of unreality, the American, with one companion, pushed his search thatking. Povigolden curls," and at there a purple-cheeked dameel. Here the wheel-le a carriages sang over stow " pure as ivory, hard as marble," the travelers stopped to drink milk flavored with cinnamon, and the Winter hed its way.

LEAVES FROM AN INVALID'S JOURNAL, AND POEMS.
By Mrs. E. N. GLADDING. 12mo. pp. 253. Providence:

By Mrs. E. N. GLAS George H. Whitney. The air of culture and contemplation which pervales this volume will recommend it to the taste of many readers, although the nature of its contents readers it more suitable to the circle of private friendship than to a wide publicity. It consists of records of thought and cehing, under various phases of experience journals of study-comments on favorite authors-and sketches of individuals among the writer's acquaintance, together with several miscellaneous pieces in prose and verse. The various papers evince a poetical temperament; a passion for literature, especially of the school in part represented by Emerson, Margaret Fuller, Carlyle, and the German poets; and a hopeful, aspiring spirit which sime at an ideal standard in spite of external hindrances. We have no relish for seeing such personal revelations in print, but in the present case there seems to be more simplicity and less egotism than usually prompt autobiographic confessions.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT PHILOS-OPHY. By William Ancien Burles. Edited by Wm. Hepworth Thempson. 2 vols 18mo. Parry & McMilan. The author of these lectures was the first incumbent of the professorship of Moral Philosophy in the Univerrity of Dublin founded in 1837. At the time of their delivery he was under thirty years of age, and within about ten years from that time he was removed by death. The work, accordingly, has the disadvantage of being composed at a very early period of the author's philosophical experience, and it is now issued as a posthumous production. It consists of a series of immethodical, desultory comments on the ancient philosophers, especially Plato and Aristotle, and, although betraying a cultivated and reflective mind, has no claim to the character of profound analysis or lucid exposition. Nor are the notes by the editor of

tions, or commonplace bibliographical notices.

any considerable value to the student of philosophy.

For the most part, they are merely superficial sugges

The experience of many a New-England we man is reproduced in this quiet and truthful record of natural feeling. The writer of the journal depicts her own simple history from the period of her school-days to her emigration to the West as the head of a family. With no ambition for fine writing, her narrative i marked by genuine sincerity, unaffected case of expression, and a variety of incidents which appeal to the deepest sympathies. The volume will, doubtless, be welcomed as a valuable addition to household

FRENCH. By E. C. Dusois. 12mo. pp. 147. Published by the Autter.

By diligent study and practice, according to the system of this manual, the pupil will be able to advance in the knowledge of the French language, with tolerable rapidity. The same is true of a dozen other French guides, the choice of which must be left to private judgment. No one need remain in ignorance of the language for want of good elementary aids.

AGRICULTURAL.

Are you ready ! This is a question that should be considered now, and now at once answered to the satisfaction of every man in the country who is the owner of a sugar bush, sugar camp, sagar orchard, maple grove, or whatever name he may call his collection of sugarproducing trees, whatever the number, whether five or

Let every one remember that drops, little drops of rain upon the mountain-side fill the spring, the brook, the creek, the river that rolls a torrent down to the sca-side and swells the ocean.

Let every one remember that in a time of exhausted granaries, a recommendation to plant one acre more and its influence toward the great harvest result, adding many, many thousands of bushels of grain to the grand product.

Let every one remember that it is not high prices of produce, but its abundance, that brings prosperity to he whole country. No country ever prospered in a time of dear food. Nothing ever produces such an abundance of sourness in the domestic circle as dear

One year ago there existed a combination of interest among some large Cuban sugar producers and wealthy merchants of the leading cities of the commercial world, by which they were able to control the prices of and molesues. In one of our reports of the

of the market in January, 1857, we remark: Sugars continue quiet, owing to the advanced pretensions of

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Triuidad Cuba......11 @48 These were the prices of the largest wholesale transactions, while the price at retail in the country, often placed the articles beyond the reach of those most in need of it, not as a luxury merely, but a health-promoting food-s necessity of a civilized people.

Viewing the case in this light, we made an earnest appeal last Winter to every owner of a sugar-producing maple in the country, to lend his aid toward breaking up the sugar monopoly, and we have the most indisputable evidence that many persons were influenced by that appeal, and that numerous families have had, all the year, an abundance of sugar and delicious sirup, which they would not have had if we had not writte and they had not read. Others who had already determined to make sugar, were influenced to increase their preparation, and the result was an increased product. In one instance, after the main camp was established and in charge of one son, another, a mere lad of fifteen, who had read our article, asked the privilege of "trying his luck" in another location, and succeeded in producing more than a full supply for the family for the year, leaving the whole product of the other camp for sale.

By similar energy and determination on the part of meny hundreds of people who own many thousands of maple trees, the largest crop of maple sugar, and the most delicious of all saccharine sirups, was produced. Whole districts of country were fully supplied. The State of Vermont produced more sugar than was required for its consumption. From vast regions the demand upon the scaboard cities nearly ceased.

Mark the result: Just as soon as the extent of maple sugar production began to be known, cane sugare began to give way, and shortly after, and long before the general panie, the menopolizers began to fail, and now look at the

trails, on the border-land of unreality, the American, with one companion, pushed his way, thanking Providence for a suit of fur, cape of sea-otter, mittens of edg-skin, immense wooden sames and lined Russian boots. It was nothing that the twilight deepening over I psala descended like a curtain of orange, roses and amber green; the air bit like a tooth of iron, and an Italian organ-boy, making the people sad with his sweet music, looked precisely as a turban looks among Paris hats. The method of travel was by Skjuts and Fortud—that is to say, by post, with relays ordered in advance; and this process shot the tourist a hundred axid fifty five miles toward the North Pole within two days. Then, from Sundsvall, began the Northand sledge drive through a country whose products are grain and flax—whose linen is poetically white—whose beds are the cosiest in the world—and where a postillien is sometimes. "a darling fellow, not more than ten years old, with a face as round, fresh and sweet as a damask rose, the bluest of eyes, and a cloud of

the price of sugar is so much lower than it was a year ago that it will not be as profitable a business for the

Spring months so it was then.

The price of maple sugar will be no lower in propor tion, as it corresponds with prices of other things, in the Spring of 1858, than it was in the Spring of 1857. and not as low as other sugars in this city, because there is and always will be a demand for it here se an article of luxery, and that will make its production in

a good season profitable.

That this will be another good season for the maple sugar-makers, we have all the indications that nature can furnish us. Now in the igst week of January, at New-York, the ground is not frozen. In all probability s will be frozen in February, but not deep; hence, the freezings and thawings of that month and March will be more productive of sap than when the roots are deeply in bedded in frozen earth, and the sur acc only affected by the recordsy warmth. But the run may be short, though abundant, and this makes the question all the mere important-are you ready !

To those to the manor born, or bred in the camp (of sugar-makers), we do not suppose we can offer acceptable advice about the how to do it, or "how not to do it;" but to a few others, who have not yet learned the best way to conduct the maple-sugar business, we think

we can say a word that will be useful. In the first place, get ready. For that, there is a very good time; it is now; you never will find a

Never tap your trees with an ax, even upon land that you are going to clear, because you may not live to clear it, and your successor may desire to save some of the trees that your wrong act has spoiled. Besides, boxing may teach your son the wrong way to do it.

THE RIGHT WAY. The hest method of tapping maple trees is to bore them on the sunny side, two feet or more above the earth, with an auger not over one inch diameter, and at first not over half or three forths of an inch into the wood, with a slant upward. This hole may be deepened or increased in diameter after the surface becomes so dry that the flow of sap is checked.

SPOUTS. To conduct the sap into the buckets, use iron spouts which will cost you only the price of thin inch-and-aquarter wide hoop iron cut in lengths of two to four inches by your own hands with a small, cold cutting chisel using the end of a hard-wood block for an anvil. Now grind one end sharp before you make them into troughs, which you can do almost as fast as you can count, as follows: Bore an inch hole through a hard log and saw it asunder so as to leave half of the hole in one end; drive two pails upon one side, an eighth of an inch from the edge for a gage; lay the flat piece of iron over this hollow, and a round bolt on it, and hit that with a stout hammer, or an old ax. You can improve upon this by extemporizing a handpress both for cutting and shaping your spouts. You need not go to a blacksmith's, and you cannot make wooden spouts half as fast, and they will not last half

as long. Drive your sponts into the bark only, and when the season is over, pull them out and store away, unless you intend to die before the next year.

Instead of boring a first or second time, you may use a gouge, cutting out a clean chip. This will not injure the tree. Boxing, or boring with a slant down, holds water and produces decay.

BUCKETS.

The best sap-buckets, and in the end the cheapest, are made of tin, to hold four gallens, and just enough tapering to pack together, with a loop in the rim-wire o hitch upon a wrought nail, driven into the tree under the spout, and easily pulled out again. Such buckets should not cost over 25 cents each-perhaps not over 20 cents. They should be stored dry, in a dry place, in piles bottom up, and be good for your grandchildren. Painted pails make cheap, good sap buckets. You

can hang them by the bail upon a nail set slanting, or else by a piece of small wire twisted in one car. Never try to set buckets under your spouts. Hang them or hang yourself if you cannot hang a bucket.

Home-made pails can be made without much coef-during the Winter, if you have any genius for coopering, and will use the surplus heat of the stove, or brick oven to season your stuff. Leave one stave long enough to bore a hole to hang upon the nail. Don't depend upon things that you can pick up to catch sap, and if you catch a fellow upon your premises making sap-troughs, take a birch sprout and start the sap out BOILERS.

Sap-kettles are antiquated. If you possess any of these old fogies, use them for the only purpose they are fit for, the storage of sap, or concentrated sirup, and get a set of sheet-iron pans. These you can also make yourself. See how cheaply. Buy good stove-pipe iron in large sheets; punch two rows of holes, not in it and the other an inch and a half from it. Nail this upon a frame made of 14-inch stuff, 6 inches wide, one row of nails, which should be large-headed tacks or small wrought clout nails, in the edge of the frame, and the other in the sides, upon which the edges of the iron ere turned up all round. You may, if you fear having an untight joint, use a little white lead, but it is not generally necessary.

THE FURNACE. Build two straight walls as long as all the pans you will use, and a little less wide apart than the width of your pan, raising at the end of each pan so that the second will discharge the juice through a cock, or spout, closed by a valve or chesp gate. Under the oint there must be a flat stone, or brick work, or iron plate. There is no occasion to build the pans fast in the furnace, they are more convenient moveable. If you have pans enough to use up all the heat in its passage under them to the chimney, you will be surprised to see how rapidly the water evaporates. You must fill in the bottom of the flue so as to keep the fire up to the boxtom of the last pan.

MAKING THE SUGAR. When the sap is boiled to the right point, which experience teaches, draw it from the last pan and strain it through flannel, or cloth of somewhat close texture, into a clean kettle or tub, and let it cool. The tub is the best, with a cock half an inch above the bottom, so as to draw off the clear liquor, leaving the sediment that passed through the strainer to be reflitered. In the decented liquor, put a quart of milk, or still better, a pint of milk and two or three eggs to ten gallons, and heat slowly and skim carefully. The eggs should be well beaten with the milk, and thoroughly stirred in the sirup before it is heated. The kettle should not be over half full, and should be on a crane so as to swing off suddenly, or if set in an arch, with a furnace door and damper, by which the fire could be controlled in an instant; for upon this depends success; and great care is necessary to prevent scorching after the sirup begins to grow waxy, from which time until it is suffi ciently boiled, the fire must be very gentle and under

Waxy sirup will make drained sugar, leaving a considerable residue of molasses to be reboiled or kept for use. Brittle, waxy sirup is required to make cake sugar. For dry grained sugar the sirup must be concentrated before stirring, until when dropped upon snow and suddenly cooled, it is nearly as brittle as rosin. FILTERING.

To make white sugar the sirup when strained must be passed through animal charcoal several feet thick. A recent inquirer wants to know if he shall filter through charcoal and sand, and if that will remove the coloring matter and particles, so as to clarify the sap? Will it injure the quality of the sap, destroy the saccharine element?

Filtering through pulverized burned bones-animal charcoal-removes the coloring matter and other impu-

whitened by covering the molds with a coat of plastic elay. Whitening is not at all important, if the sirnp is well strained and clarified with albumen, and the sugar net secrebed. It will then be rich, clean and posse seed of that delicious maple flavor that constitutes to greatest value, whether white or brown.

ECONOMY. Waste nothing. Wash all the sweet out of everything, and re-concentrate. Study economy in every thing. Upon this alone depends the success of sugarmaking. Don't suffer a hand employed in your, sugarcamp to ever carry such deadly weapons as guns and rum-bottles, nor articles so destructive to success as cards, dice, dominoes and novels. You must watch and work, and then you need not doubt success. Sugarmaking is pleasant, healthy, bard work. A camp is no place for lounging.

THE PRODUCT AND PROPIT.

The stated yield per tree in good seasons is from 3 to 9] pounds. One man averaged 1,300 pounds for years from 200 trees. From 300 trees last year, 3,200 lbs were made, and sold at 121 cents a pound, giving \$300 net profit. This man boiled in five kettles, boiling one down every twelve hours.

Arother made 800 lbs. from 195 trees of small size. tapped the first time, at a cost of 20 days' work and 34 cords of wood.

From 62 trees tapped late in the season, two small boye, with a kettle on a crotch and pole to concentrate the sap to sirup, made 321 lbs.

One sugar orchard has been used for eighty years, and yielded 6 lbs. per tree all that time, averaging the

good and bad years-480 lbe, per tree, We have the following yields last year: 1,600 trees, 6,100 pounds; 153 trees; 1,000 pounds; 160 trees, 1,000 pounds; 225 trees, 2,362 pounds; 100 trees, 975 pounds. Where molasses was made, it was reduced by calcula-

tion to pounds of sugar.

One man made \$75 worth of sugar from trees that he planted for shade along the walls. Another man tapped a few trees left in clearing near the house, and his wife made sugar and sirup enough for the family all

the year. Another says: "I think my sugar is all the sweeter that no lash was used upon a fellow-creature to pro-

PREPARING SUGAR FOR MARKET. If the sugar is cleanly and properly made, the best form it can be put in is cakes, and upon this point the sugar makers all need instruction. The size and shape of the cakes will often make a difference of one or two cents a pound in this city, where maple sugar is so largely consumed by the cent's worth, and is often only maple sugar in name. Let us advise all who intend to make sugar for sale to provide a set of tin molds, so as to make well-proportioned, square-sided cakes, in paralellogram form, of exact, marked weights, from ten pounds-never larger-down to four ounces, or perhaps 12 and 24 cakes to the pound, for retailers to sell at one and two cents each. Sugar made as directed and cast in such cakes, and those packed nicely in boxes and sent to commission houses here can always be sold at high prices, and when the maker becomes known, his sugar will be especially in demand.

We urge you not only to use your heaven-planted trees, but plant more. Plant them by the road sideplant them in farm lanes-plant them by the side of rocks, stone walls, brooks, hill-sides, and in waste places, and in your farm-house and stable yards; you can tap them above the reach of animals, and hang your buckets as we have directed, and the flow will be just as great as though tapped down at the roots. No tree can be planted with more certainty of profit than the sugar maple. Its form and foilage are beantiful; its shade delightful; its sap delicious and healthful in all stages, from the water that flows from the tree to its honey-like suup on the hot buckwheat cakes; and its sweet products, if made as we have directed, will always be salably profitable. Maple sirup would outself the very best "golden sirup," at any time in this city, if it was here for sale; and maple sugar is sold, tuns of it, every year in the confectioner's shops, and in the street, to be eaten nike candy, at 30 to 50 cents a pound. There will always be a market for any surplus that the country can produce, but that is not the grand object with us in urging its increased production. It is because it will greatly increase home happiness—the farmer's home. It is for that that we ask-are you ready?

PERSONAL.

-A cowhiding affair recently occurred in Buffalo, which created much excitement in that city. It appears that a citizen of Buffalo of high standing, but whose name is not given, became enamored of the charms of an actress who appears on the boards as Miss Susan Denin; that he wrote her a note craving an interview; that the note fell into the hands of a Mr. Huntington, the reputed husband of Susan, who answered it for her, appointing a place of meeting, and that, on arriving at the place, the faithless Susan in-troduced her would-be lover to her "husband," the Mr. Huntington aforesaid, who then and there ap-plied a raw-hide to the back and shoulders of the emi-nent Buffalonian who loved Miss Susan "not wisely, but too well."

but too well."

—A Vienna letter of the 11th of January says:

"According to letters from Pesth, in Hungary, a merchant of that place some three years ago absconded, leaving his creditors minus 200,000 florins. Subsequently it was ascertained that he had established himself in New-York, and was doing a profitable business. Recently his Pesth creditors were offered fifty per cent for their claims, which they eagerly accepted. Soon thereafter the absconding debtor reappeared at Pesth, and simultaneously the intelligence was received from New-York that he had decamped from there, leaving behind him debts to the amount of \$2,000,000."

—Ex-Governor Gaines of Oregon, whose death was

-Ex-Governor Gaines of Oregon, whose death was

President Taylor, and served out his full term.

—The late Gov. McDowell informed the writer of this article that, in the late Mr. Ritchie's house in Washington, inkstands were distributed wherever one could be placed, and even occupied a place in his garden. This was done for the purpose of noting a thought, and by this means the veteran editor preserved what other men would have lost.

—The Nebraska House of Delegates have expelled Mr. Robertson of The Ownha Nebrasking. from the

Mr. Robertson, of The Omaha Nebraskian, from the sittings of that body, for calling one of the members a

-The poem entitled "The Buets of Goethe and Schiller," in the February number of The Atlantac Schiller," in the February number of The Atlantac Monthly, is from the pen of William Allen Butler, the author of "Nothing to Wear." It has been commonly attributed to Longfellow.

author of "Nothing to Wear." It has been commonly attributed to Longfellow.

—In Scott, Luzerne Co., Pa., Jan. 2, at the hous of Ekan Woodward, by the spirit of Charles Morrins, through a medium, and in the presence of a large number of Spiritualists, Mr. Stiles Van Hooser to Miss Mary Louisa Lake, both of the city of Carbondale.

A Pardon from the Queen of Spain, house the Mon. A. C. Dodge, American Minister at Madrid, has transmitted to the Hon. B. F. Hallett, of this city, a copy of the pardon granted by the Queen of Spain, through the Minister of State, to John Campbell of Boston. This young man, the son of a widow, was one of the crew of the ship Waverley, at the time of the horrible act by which two hundred Chinese Coolies were destroyed in the port of Manilla by the cruelty of the commanding officer, French. The crime having been committed within the Spanish jurisdiction of the Phillippine Islands, the master and seamen of the Waverley were tried before the legal tribunal there, and sentenced to the galleys. Among the prisoners was the young man Campbell, who was sentenced to three years' punishment in the chain gang. A year ago his mother applied to Mr. Hallett, then United States Attorney, who voluntarily made the proper representatives through the State Denartment to Mr. charcoal—removes the coloring matter and other impurities. Charcoal is a purifier and acts both chemically and mechanically, but when made of wood it absorbs and wastes the sirup. Sand is only a mechanical strainer. Neither will injure the quality of the sirup, but only animal charcoal can be recommended.

Sugar is also made white by filtering white sirup through it in draining molds. That is simply mechanical; washing the molasses from the grains. It is also has says few things could have afforded him more

pleasure than to have obtained it. It will be remom-bered as one among the many acts that have done him honor as a lumane and difficient representative of the United States at the Court of Spain. [Boston Post.

KANSAS.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 25, 1858. I have heard a report that the Shawnee Indiana had burned down several of the towns or hotels in the Shawnee Reserve, constructed last year by the Westport Shawnee Association. It was stated that Shawnee, Monticello, Oxford and Lexington had thus suffered.

I also learn, from a messenger from Fort Scott, that there is a possibility of further trouble in that di-rection, the Deputy Marshal having again undertaken to get up a "posse" to arrest the Free-State settlers. I am inclined to think, however, that it may blow

I am inclined to think, however, that it may brown over without anything serious.

Under the supposition that the Kansas difficulty will be settled in the Spring, or early in the Summille be settled in the Spring, or early in the Summille Summill will be settled in the Spring, or early in the Summer, some of the Pro-Slavery then and noted Border Ruffians are preparing to leave for Arizania next May. Several of them boast that they will have offices there under Buchanan. I learn that Sheriff Jones expects to be United States Marshal when the Territory is organized.

The Territorial Legislature will do nothing this forenoen. The weather is cold and rainy again. Navigation is still open.

INHUMAN TREATMENT OF AN ORPHAN CHILD.

The following letter comes to us with the name of the writer. So we publish it, but not without strong

suspicion that it is a heax:

On Tuesday morning last the inhabitants of this vicinity were startled by the announcement that a Mrs.—, a lady who holds a high position in seelety, had been in the habit of brutally treating an orphan gil taken by her to bring up. The modes of torture to which the child has been subjected are yarious. One was to make the victim hold a hot poker in her hand until completely burned to a blister, and after so doing, to take a ruler and whip it upon the burned parts. Another mode was to strip the child naked, lay her upon the floor, and then draw the heated poker over different parts of her person, burning her in a frightful manner. At another time she put a gag in the little girl's mouth, and made her keep it there for 31 hours, without feed or drink. A string was attached to each end of the gag and tied at the back of the girl's head. The sufferer was asked why she did not untie the string, and the answer was that it was tied in a hard knot, so firmly that it sank into the flesh, and she could not untie it. At another time the woman cut all the hair off the child's head, and upon the top of her head is a burn, caused by coming in centact with a hot stove-pipe on an occasion of being putished. The exense given for cutting off the child's hair was that it was so long that her neck was continually dirty, and it was the only way she could remedy the matter. The child is very pretty, a Portuguese by birth, and about twelve or thirteen years of age. She tells the story of her wrongs in a straightforward way, without once contradicting herself, though she told it over and over again to different persons, and has been questioned in every way. Mrs.—is a Scuthern lady, moves in the first society and was very much respected before this starting development. It had been rumored around for some time past that she had been in the habit of abusing this child, but never came out until last Tuesday morning, when Mr. H. N. Swift made a complaint against her, and she was instantly arrested and put under \$1,000 bail to appear for trial the second Monday in March. Mrs.—has for some time past kept a school for little children in the southern part of this village, in the place long known as the Wron's Next. The children under her instruction are from the first families in the vicinity, who are greatly shocked at this occurrence. shocked at this occurrence.

POISONING IN GENESEE COUNTY.

ALABAMA, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1858,
A case of poisoning has been under investigation in this town for a few days past, which, if substantiated, exceeds in atrocity any case recorded in the annals of criminal jurisprudence.

Some time in July, 1856, Henry Hoag, a respectable citizen of this town, died quite suddenly. About six weeks after his death, a little daughter, five or six years old, died after an illness of only 24 hours. Suspicions of foul play were entertained by some at the time, but no action was taken in the case. Last Sping an infant child (born subsequent to Mr. Hoag's death) died after a short illness. Suspicion was again aroused, but nothing was done. Last Fall another child, some two years old, died under still more suspicious circumstances. A post mortem examination was had, but the chemist to whom the child's stomach was sent neglected to analyze its contents. But the commannity had become satisfied that the death of so many members of a family, under such the death of so many members of a family, under such bodies of all of them were exhunted, and the stomachs of the three first and a portion of the duolenum of the last secured, and upon analysis, arsenic was found in them all.

Suspicion at once pointed to the wife and mother as the person who administered the poison, and she was arrested, and is now in our county jail at Batavia, a waiting the action of the Grand Jury which sits next

awaiting the action of the Grand Jury which site next Since her husband's death she has been married

Since her husband's death she has been married again to a man by the name of Frisch, who lived with her but a short time, some difficulty having arisen between them.

Some years since three other of her children died quite suddenly, with symptoms almost precisely similar to the last ones, and it is inferred that she poisoned them also, from the fact that she confessed that she poisoned the first one, but that she did it accidentally, and through mistake. Altogether, it is one of the most horrid cases on record. That a woman would poison her husband may not be incredible; but that a mother would poison deliberately, one after another, six of her own offspring seems too inhuman for belief. I will give no opinion of her guilt or innocence, as her case will soon be brought before the proper tribunal for investigation.

case will soon be brought before the proper tribunal for investigation.

THE COLORED VETERANS.—In noticing the bonors paid to the Colored Veterans at the celebration of the forty-third anniversary of the Battle of New-Oricans, we observed that "they fought for their masters," Ac., and in doing so, we were under the impression that a portion at least of the colored corps consisted of slaves. This, however, was an error, as we have been assured by a Committee representing the Colored Veterans, consisting of B'my Populus, J. D. St. Herman and J. Betable. By an act passed by the Legislature of this State in 1812. Gov. Clairhorne was authorized "to organize in a corps of millitia, as soon as he might judge proper, for the defense of the State, certain free men of color, to be chosen from among the Creoles, and from among such as had paid a State tax," &c. Under this act, two lattations of free colored men were organized, in obedience to the proclamation of Gen. Jackson, from his headquarters in Mobile, on the 21st of September, 1814, and in the glorious conflict of arms which followed a few months after they took a conspicuous and truly honorable part. These bettallons were commanded by Col. Michel Fortier and Majors Lacosts and D'Aquin. These observations we make in vindication of the truth of history, and, in order that the colored veterans may have the full merit to whick their states and position entitle them. They wish to have it understood that they were free volunteers in their country's cause, and that their action was not that of compulsory service, [N. O. Picayue, Jan. 27.

A Whole Family is Prison.—On the 12th inst. a young girl about seventeen years of age, named Anni Care, was brought before the Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was sentenced to the House of Refuge until she is of age. In passing sentence, Judge Pruden stated that she was the last of the family at large; that the father was now confined in the Penitentiary for life, on a charge of killing a man; that two sisters, older

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—We learn that Peveral gentlemen, wishing to satisfy their own curiosity as to whether the feat of walking 100 hours upon a plank, without rest or sleep, can actually be performed, have affered a purse of \$200 to the man that walks the longest time, and that four men—an American, an Englishuran, a Frenchman and an Irishman—have already entered their names to contend for the wager.

[Boston Herald,